

LITERATURE CITED

- CORRELL, D. S. 1956. Ferns and Fern Allies of Texas. Renner, Texas: Texas Research Foundation.
- GOULD, F. W. 1962. Texas Plants — A checklist and ecological summary. Texas Agr. Exp. Sta. MP-585.
- HOPKINS, M. 1938. Notes from the Herbarium of the University of Oklahoma. *Rhodora* 40:433.
- REVERCHON, J. 1903. The Fern Flora of Texas. *Fern Bull.* 11:33-38.
- RIDGWAY, J. and P. WALNE. 1965. *Ophioglossum Crotalophoroides* Walt. on Enchanted Rock, Llano County, Texas. *Southwestern Naturalist* 10(2):143.
- ROGERS, C. M. 1953. The vegetation of the Mesa de Maya Region of Colorado, New Mexico, and Oklahoma. *Lloydia* 16(4):257-290.
- SHINNERS, L. H. 1958. Spring flora of the Dallas-Ft. Worth area, Texas. Publ. by Lloyd H. Shinnners, Dallas.
- TURNER, B. L. 1959. The Legumes of Texas. Austin: Univ. Texas Press.
- VINES, R. A. 1960. Trees, Shrubs, and Woody Vines of the Southwest. Austin: Univ. Tex. Press.

SAXIFRAGA AIZOÖN IN NEW HAMPSHIRE*

Saxifraga Aizoön Jacq. is an arctic-montane, amphi-Atlantic rock plant of Europe, Iceland, Greenland and North America¹. In eastern North America the species, represented by var. *neogaea* Butters, ranges southward into cold localities of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Maine (Mt. Katahdin), Vermont, and northern New York². The plant has not been reported previously from New Hampshire³.

On 20 July 1939 I found a colony of *Saxifraga Aizoön*, numbering about 80 flowering plants, in a deep chasm cut by glacial action into the flank of Mt. Washington, Coös County, New Hampshire. Most of the plants grew in a nearly horizontal fissure in a vertical rock wall of impres-

¹HULTEN, E. 1958. The amphi-Atlantic plants and their phytogeographic connections. *Kungl. Svensk. Vetensk. Handl.* IV. 7: 1-340.

²FERNALD, M. L. 1950. *Gray's Manual of Botany*, Ed. 8. American Book Co., New York. 1632 p.

³PEASE, A. S. 1964. *A Flora of Northern New Hampshire*. New England Botanical Club, Inc. v + 278 p.

*The author appreciated the help of John Beaman, Ph.D., Associate Professor and Curator of the Beal-Darlington Herbarium in the preparation of this article.

sive height. The precipice faced northward, and thus was shaded most of the day. The fissure collected moisture from films of water seeping down the rock from above. The locality, at an altitude of about 3,500 ft, is often shrouded in cloud.

Saxifraga Aizoön is generally a calciphile. Hence it is surprising that it should grow anywhere on the Presidential Range in New Hampshire where limestone is unknown⁴. In an area as well botanized as Mt. Washington it is remarkable that the species could have remained this long undiscovered.

I obtained five plants from crowded colonies, taking great care to prevent uprooting adjacent rosettes. The collection was donated recently to the Beal-Darlington Herbarium of Michigan State University, and one plant has been shared with the New England Botanical Club Herbarium.

⁴BILLINGS, M. P. et al. 1946. Geology of the Mt. Washington Quadrangle, New Hampshire. Bull. Geol. Soc. Amer. 57: 261-274, 1 pl.

JOHN A. CHURCHILL
LAFAYETTE CLINIC
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

THE SAXIFRAGA AIZOÖN STATION REVISITED

The report by Dr. Churchill of *Saxifraga Aizoön* on Mt. Washington was so surprising that three of us decided to make an investigation. On July 29, 1967; A. R. Hodgdon, James Teeri, a graduate student at the University of New Hampshire, and I made a trip into Huntington Ravine. We were equipped with a good pair of field glasses but no rock-climbing gear. After some careful but fruitless searching we eventually located the *Saxifraga* well up on a cliff by means of field glasses. The plants were in full bloom and the colony appeared to be in the same condition as described by Churchill. After careful checking with a topographic map it appeared to us the elevation was close to 4500 ft.

Naturally we were eager to examine the colony at close range and with some effort were able to reach a point about